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FOR THE LADIES.

THE BLACK VELVET PELISSE.

(Concluded.)

"What does all this mean?" cried Mr. Hanmer. "Good people, whom do you want?"

"We come sir," cried the man, "in search of that youog lady," pointing to Julia; "as we could not go from the neighborhood without coming to thank and bless her; for she saved me from going a soldier, and my wife and children from a work house, sir, and made me and mine as comfortable as you now see us."

"Dear father! let me pass, pray do," cried Julia, trembling with emotion, and oppressed with ingenious modesty.

"Stay where you are, girl," cried Beresford in a voice between laughing and crying.

"Well, but how come you hither?" cried Mr. Hanmer, who began to think this was a premeditated scheme of Julia's to shew off before the company.

'Why, sir, shall I tell the whole story?" asked the man.

"No, no, pray go away," cried Julia, "and I'll come and speak to you."

"By no means," cried the baronet eagerly: "the story, the story, if you please."

The man then began, and related Julia's meeting him and his family, her having relieved them, and then running away to avoid their thanks, and to prevent her being followed, as it seemed, and being known.—That, resolved not to rest until they had learnt the name of their benefactress, they had described her person and dress: "but bless your honor, interrupted the woman, when we said what she had done for us, we had not to ask for any more, for every one said it could be nobody but miss Beresford!"

Here Julia hid her face on her father's shoulder, and the company said not a word. The young ladies appeared conscience struck; for it seemed that none in the neighborhood (and they were of it,) could do a kind action but miss Julia Beresford!

"Well, my good man, go on," cried Beresford, gently.

"Well sir, yesterday I heard that if I went to live at a market town four miles off I could get more work than I do in my own village, and employ for my little boy too; so we resolved to go and try our luck there: but we could not be easy to go away, without coming to thank and bless that good young lady; so hearing at her house that she was come hither, we made bold to follow her; your servants told us where to find her: ah! bless her, I can afford to hire a cart for my poor sick wife and family!"

"Ah! miss, miss," cried the little boy, pulling Julia by the arm, "only think, we shall ride in a cart with a tall horse; and brother and I have got new shoes—only look!"

But miss was crying, and did not like to look; however, she made an effort, and looked up, but was forced to turn away her head again, overset by a "God bless you!" heartily pronounced by the poor woman, and echoed by the man.

"This is quite a scene, I protest," cried miss Tracey.

"But one in which we should all have been proud to have been actors, I trust," answered the baronet. "What say you, gentlemen and ladies?" continued he, coming forward: "tho' we cannot equal miss Beresford's kindness, since she sought out poverty and it comes to us, what say you? shall we make a purse for these good people, that they may not think there is only one kind being in the neighborhood!"

"Agreed!" cried every one; and as sir Frederic held the *hat*, the subscription from the ladies was a very liberal one; but Mr. Beresford gave *five guineas:* then Mr. Hanmer desired the overjoyed family to go to his house to get some refreshment and the company reseated themselves.

But Mr. Beresford having quitted his seat, in order to wipe his eyes unseen at the door, the baronet had taken the vacant place by Julia.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," cried Beresford, blowing his nose, 'you shall see a new sight—a parent asking pardon of his child. Julia, my dear, I know I behaved very ill—I know I was very cross to you—very savage;—I know I was.—You are a good girl,—and always were, and ever will be, the pride of my life;—so let's kiss and be friends:" Julia throwing herself into her father's arms, declared she should now be herself again!

"What! more scenes!" cried Mr. Hanmer. "What, are you sentimental too, Beresford? who should have thought it!"

"Why, I'll tell you a story now," replied he:—"that girl vexed and mortified me confoundedly,—that she did.—I wished her to be smart, to do honor to you and your daughter to day;—so I sent her twelve guineas to buy a very handsome velvet pelisse, which she took a fancy to, but which I thought too dear.—But instead of that—here she comes in this old fright, and a fine dowdy figure she looks:—and when I reproached her, she said she had given the money away; and so I suppose it was that very money which she gave to these poor people.—Heh! was it not so Julia?"

"It was," replied Julia; "and I dared not then be so extravagant as to get the pelisse too."

"So Hanmer, continued Beresford, you may sneer at me for being *sentimental*, if you please; but I am now prouder of my girl in her shabby cloak here, than if she were dressed out in silks and satins."

"And so you ought to be," cried sir Frederic. "And miss Beresford has converted this garment," lifting up the end of the pelisse, "into a robe of honor:"—so saying he gallantly pressed it to his lips. "Come I'll give you a toast" continued he:—"Here is the health of the woman who was capable of sacrificing the gratification of her personal vanity to the claims of benevolence!"

The ladies put up their pretty lips, but drank the toast, and Beresford went to the door to wipe his eyes again; while Julia could not help owning to herself, that if she had her moments of mortification, they were richly paid.

The collation was now resumed, and Julia partook of it with pleasure; her heart was at ease, and her cheeks recovered their bloom and her eyes their lustre. Again the Miss Tracey's sung and with increased brilliancy of execution.—"It was wonderful! they sung like professors," every one said; and then again was Julia requested to sing.

"I can sing *now*, replied she; and I never refuse when I *can* do so. Now I have found my father's favor, I shall find my voice too;" and then without any more preamble, she sung a plaintiff and simple ballad, in a manner the most touching and unadorned.

No one applauded while she sung, for all seemed afraid to lose the smallest particle of tones so sweet and so pathetic; but when she had ended every one except sir Frederic, loudly commended her, and he was silent; but Julia saw that his eyes glistened and she heard him sigh, and she was very glad he said nothing.

Again the sisters sung, and Julia too, and then the party broke up; but Mrs. Tracey invited the same party to her house in the evening to a ball and supper, and they all agreed to wait on her.

As they returned to the house, sir Frederic gave his arm to Julia, and miss Tracey walked on before them.

"That's a very fine, shewy, elegant girl," observed sir Frederic.

"She is indeed, and very handsome, replied Julia; and her singing is really wonderful."

'Just so, replied sir Frederic:—'It is wonderful but not pleasing. Her singing is like herself—she is a bravura song—showy and brilliant, but not *touching*—not interesting.' Julia smiled at the illustration; and the baronet continued:—'Will you be angry at my presumption, miss Beresford, if I add that you too resemble your singing? If miss Tracey be a bravura song, you are a ballad—not showy, not brilliant—but touching, interesting and——'

'O! pray say no more,' said Julia blushing, and hastening to join the company—but it was a blush of pleasure; and as she rode home she amused herself with analysing the properties of the *ballad*, and she was very well contented with the analysis.

That evening Julia, all herself again, and dressed with exquisite and becoming taste, danced, smiled, talked and was universally admired. But was she *particularly* so? Did the man of her heart follow her with delighted attention?

'Julia' said her happy father, as they went home at night, 'you will have the velvet pelisse and sir Frederic too I expect.'

Nor was he mistaken. The pelisse was hers the next day, and the baronet some months after. But Julia to this hour preserves with the utmost care the faded pelisse, which sir Frederic had pronounced to be 'a robe of honor.'

SPEECH

Of Mr. Quincy in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of National Defence.

House in committee of the whole. Debate on Mr. Guardimer's motion to fill the blank in the bill with two millions of dollars, instead one million as proposed by Mr. Blount.

Mr. QUINCY (Mass.) Mr. Chairman—In filling this blank you put the heart into this bill. If, in doing it, you enquire not what are the exigencies of the commercial cities but what it is the least possible, which will stay popular clamour you may as well not pass the act. It will be useless. It will be lifeless. It will be worse than useless and lifeless. It will mislead and deceive the people. Thinking themselves under your guardianship, they will neglect to resort to their own resources. *The amount of this appropriation* is the vital principle—It is the spirit of the bill. All the rest is wind and water, and earth. Reduce this to less than is sufficient for external defence; or make it wholly inadequate, and you may call the bill on the table an active being, if you please; but it is no more like an efficient agent, than a corpse is like a living man. It has, indeed, the form, and appearance of power; but it enlivens no hope. It will be followed only by distress and despair. Here then the advocates of the commercial cities must make a stand. Here they must be victorious or their cause is lost.

It is impossible rightly to appreciate our duties to this nation, on the subject now before the committee, without making some reference to the general situation and prospects of this country. Whether any defence for our sea coast be necessary, depends upon our perception of present, or our anticipation of future danger. The nature and degree of that defence; whether the scale of appropriation, shall be liberal, or limited, depends upon our view of the nature of the evils which surround us; and has a strict and necessary connection with their numbers, their species and extent. And although the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sturges) has been interrupted and called to order, for taking an enlarged survey of our national relations, upon this question, I shall not be deterred from pursuing a similar course. I shall not ask the leave of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) nor shall I apologize to the committee, for tracing national obligations to their natural though distant sources. The features of our times, the characters of the nations which interfere with our interests, our relative strength and weakness have all an inevitable influence, in deciding the nature of the preparation to be made, and of consequence, the amount of the sum to be appropriated.

I shall also adopt this course, the rather, because the principles from which gentlemen have generally drawn the duty, and the extent of sea coast, and frontier defence, have seemed altogether too contracted for the magnitude of the object. I am not satisfied that the great interests of the nation should be placed on so narrow a basis. I cannot consent to deduce permanent duties from temporary pressure.—Let us not appear to be stung by insult, into the fulfilment of the highest and the most perpetual obligations.

The views I shall present for the consideration of the committee will be neither local, nor sectional. Nor shall they have a party texture. It shall not be my fault, if in the present crisis of our country, the spirit of party be not crushed upon this floor. We all stand upon the brink of a precipice. It is no time to jostle one another. The fates of our country, are suspended over a gulph, so dark, that no human eye can penetrate to its bottom; nor has any spirit come up from its depths to tell us, if there be anything there which will break our fall.

It is very obvious, from the whole course of debate, that our duties are deduced from the hazards, immediately impending. British aggressions make men alive to the dangers which surround our commercial cities. British insults inspire, whatever will this house evinces to open the treasury to their necessities. The power, and inclination of that nation to injure us are the themes of every argument. Thence spring out propositions for defence; and they all have a single reference to the evils seeming to spread from that quarter. I blame not this temper. It is the nature of our species. It is the daily practice of man, in his individual character. Thoughtless of the past. Careless of the future. Deeply impressed only by what is present. Never wise from the experience of others. Always half taught, by his own.—starting, with a wild and overhasty speed, at the first touch of the spur of necessity. Dull and callous to the urgency of general obligations.

But will national wisdom be caught in this common snare? Will men acting in high stations, rich, in the confidence of their countrymen—will statesmen, stumble on, blind and deaf to the aspects and warnings of nature; take no step, which is not pressed by some incumbent pressure? Such weakness and folly far exceeds any thing individuals can exhibit. These are often saved from the effects of their conduct, by the influence or laws of society; even death itself sometimes intervenes and rescues them from the experience of all the consequences of their errors. But it is not so with nations. Compared with the life of an individual their existence is an immortality.—They have neither associates to watch over them, nor any superintending sovereignty to preserve them from the result of their measures. They never fail to gather, in full harvest, the fruit of the wisdom or folly of their rulers.

While, therefore, I honour the patriotism which keenly feels the insults offered our country, I cannot follow the common example, and suffer passion to evaporate, in vain expressions of indignation. The use I would make of recent injuries, is not limited to mere utterance of anger. "From this toad, ugly and venomous, I would extract a precious jewel." There is a general truth, which, although it be the lesson of all history, men seem to realize; truth, which the events of our time are adapted deeply to impress. *Without reference to names, or nations, uncontrolled power will always be insolent; when the strong, and the weak, meet together on the same plain, without other restraint than natural law, the one must suffer and the other will oppress.* If weakness be the allotment of Providence, or the condition of our nature, we have only to take resignation to our bosom, and bend to the Supreme Will. But if our imbecility be artificial, if it result from our want of sense or want of spirit, however inclined we may be to cast the odium of unprovoked injury upon the oppressors, we are in truth, half workers in our own destruction; we are the ponders to our own shame. Have we not sense? Have we not intelligence? Have we not numbers? Have we not riches? Have we not a people, to whom their constitution and liberties are dear? Why, then, should we be content with any thing less than a full protection to our rights and most important interests? Why should not the wealthy, the populous and the exposed parts of our nation be covered by the national shield, not according to the niggardly scale of existing surplusses, in your treasury, but upon the liberal principle of giving certain security and rational content? The morality of nations ever was, and ever will be, like the morality of John Falstaff. "*If the young dace be the known bait of the old pike, there is no law in nature to prevent his snapping at him.*" We have the wisdom of former times, we have the experience of our own, in concurrence, testifying to the great truth, of which I am speaking. If we listen not in time to their precepts, we are sealed for destruction. But we are wild, under the influence of a vain illusion. We are seized with an ideot fancy. This is a new world, we are told, and new principles are to prevail in it. We are to be safe, without exertion, secure without foresight; powerful without concentration; justice to others will necessarily induce justice to ourselves. I look with terror, at that vengeance, which shall awaken us from these false, and delusive dreams.

Was it ever read in history, was it ever told in story that a maritime nation could be safe without a marine defence? Commercial depositis without efficient protection? Gold left to sparkle on every sea cliff, the lure and the reward of every spoiler? Who are we, that more than others, we can hope to be rich and not tempt the robber? Defenceless, and not fall his prey? Who are we, that we can cast our wealth upon the wave, and scatter it on the sand, without guardian and without shelter, and expect to return every succeeding day and find it undiminished, as though it were consecrate? Is there any characteristick in our own times, which makes less than efficient protection, more wise than in former? Let gentlemen retrace the scenes, which have been exhibited among our neighbour nations, for these sixteen or seventeen years past. I ask, What principle is sacred? What have the weak possessed, which the strong wanted, that the one has not seized, and the other has not lost? On the continent of Europe, all the weak powers annihilated. Holland, Switzerland, the Italian states, of late Denmark, and at this moment Portugal—how and where are they? Absorbed or desolated, by some gigantick nation. Has our distance, or our innocence, preserved us from the effects of that piratical humour, which never fails to follow power and opportunity? From the withholding the rights of deposit on the Mississippi, in 1794, to the affair of the Chesapeake, in every year, and on every sea, we have been the objects of insult and plunder. Here is no question concerning nations. France, Spain, and Great-Britain, each in proportion to its means and its interests, have made us feel its strength, and our comparative weakness. Let it never be out of our memories—wealth unprotected is the inevitable prey of power uncontrouled.

When we consider our relative situation to the powers at war, the injuries we have received ought, indeed, to teach us wisdom, but can excite no surprise, and demand from us certainly *a qualified indignation*. For sixteen or seventeen years we, alone, of all the nations of the earth, have enjoyed an uninterrupted season of peace. We have grown rich by the follies and misfortunes of other nations. Aiding, in turn, every belligerent and carrying on all the commerce of some, and a portion of the commerce of all of them. Is it strange that we should excite, vicissively, the jealousy and the envy of each; particularly of that one with whose power and policy, the exercise of our rights most interfered? Like innocent, defenceless sheep, without prudence, and almost without a shepherd, we have been cropping the rich harvest of neutrality, on the very field the wild beasts were at combat. We have pressed our unprotected fatness, between the Lion and the Tiger, in the midst of their rage. Is it wonderful that on the one side, and on the other, our rights should be laid prostrate? Rather, is it not more wonderful, that we have witnessed so few victims?

The truth is, that we owe our present safety and most enviable condition, not to our distance from the scene of war, much less to our wisdom, but to the full employment the European powers have found for one another. But let us not be wilfully deaf to the warnings of events. *The day of mutual occupation among those powers draws fast to a close.* Every thing tends to a continental amalgamation. There is but one check to universal dominion. The sea power as yet controuls the land-power.—Let these unite by either treaty or conquest, and if we long enjoy independence it will be, because we are prepared to fight for it. We are too rich not to excite avarice: our weight in the scale of nations, grows too important, not to invite ambition. If we are safe from the attempts of either, it will only be, by showing the world, that we have armour invulnerable, and spirits invincible. But it is asked, "what we have to do with Europe?" "Three thousand miles of ocean intervenes. How are we interested in the events of her struggles?"—Heaven, forbid, that this nation should ever entertain so childish an error; so fatal a delusion!

The ocean is not now what it once was to the savage, an insurmountable obstacle;—an impassible barrier. To be sea-girt, is not at the present day, as it was in times of fable, to be encircled by a magical girdle, which rendered its possessor sometimes invincible, and always invulnerable. Art, science, enterprize and industry have made an entire revolution in the state of things, on that element. Instead of being the terror, it is the joy, of some thousands It is the common theatre of nations. There men meet There they traffic. There struggle. It is a smooth and beaten path. It is a military road, reaching from each nation to every other; on which you can oppose no obstacle, except floating bulwarks, or batteries where it terminates at your great deposits of wealth and population. Instead of being separated by the ocean, it approximates us. It is an instrument of facility. Away, then, with such vain imaginations. The fates of neighbor nations are ours, if we are not wise in time The character of the age is military.—Would you be safe? Put on your armour. Unprotected, you invite aggression. What is sacred which power can violate?

But it is said, "we are strong. Two or three millions of people are invincible."—Very true. A foreign foe can never march to the interior of such a nation. Liberty is safe.—There is no danger of subjugation. But does this satisfy the obligation of the social compact? Do we unite in society merely to attain a certainty for its existence? Does not a rational security for life, liberty, and property, compose one of the essential duties? And how are these fulfilled, when they are all at the mercy of every sea-robber? Our cities at this moment hold their tenures at the will of the naval powers. It is not from your protection, but from their forbearance, that our cities have a name and a being. It is true they are suffered to exist, for the present; because opportunity and interest have not yet concurred to invite a destruction of them. But concur they will; and in all human probability, at no very distant period. And then, if our cities are not in ruins, it will be because they have bought off invasion.

The cities were settled under the faith of the social compact. Its obligation to protect results from its very nature. This is the first law; the very end on account of which it was formed. Its duty has reference to the numbers, the wealth and exposure of the parts, which claim its care; and has nothing at all to do with the surplusses in your treasury.—Yet, to hear men every day exclaiming: "It is impossible. We cannot give effectual protection. It would exhaust the treasury. It is better for the inhabitants to retire, when the enemy approaches, than to incur the necessary expense of batteries and marine bulwarks." I ask this question. Are the men who reason in this way, those who realize the danger? Are they, those who have a deep stake in the cities? It is not, perhaps, in the power of human nature to attain a very lively sense of evils, to which we are not ourselves exposed.

Among those ancient republics, which existed many centuries before the christian aera, the very names of which have been lost, in the lapse of time, we are told of one which adopted the following principles, as a part of its fundamental constitution.—First—"*In all qeustions of war, the inhabitants of the frontier shall have no voice.*" Lest in the vivid apprehension of their particular exposure, they should be less alive than was fit to the honor of the republic.—Second—"*In all questions concerning the defence of the frontier and cities, the inhabitants of the mountains shall have no voice*" Both principles were drawn from a deep knowledge of human nature, and a profound observation of the secret workings of the human heart. How can those who live ten days march from the sea coast realize its hazards? Their sympathies can alone be general. They pretend to no more. Hence we see daily resort had to every species of apology, which can be imagined to excuse the appropriation of the least sum possible; consistent with not giving ground to the belief of an intention wholly to abandon. Hence we hear the jealousies, which naturally spring up, between commerce and agriculture excited and propagated. I will not stop to answer such strange insinuations. I will not undertake to prove that if you throw a dam across the mouth of a river, that the upper country will be overflowed.—Ask the inhabitants of the hills whose waters feed the Ohio, if the blockade of the Mississippi would not affect their prosperity? At this very moment Vermont feels the pressure occasioned by the contraction of her commerce. I have concluded what I would urge on this point. Our obligation to protect is imperious. The necessities of the cities are pressing—Our ability is unquestionable. The general state of society urges this duty with no ordinary warnings.

It remains then, only to consider what is the nature of that protection, which we are bound to extend; what is the principle by which it is to be limited? The answer is obvious. *It must be adequate to its end.* It must have reference to the nature and exigency of the exposure, to which the society is subject. The shield must cover the man. A rational strength should exist in all its parts. But about the principal seats of life, where the great arteries spring, its thick bosses should be, if possible, impenetrable. In distributing protection, equality depends upon proportion. And this has reference to the wealth, numbers, situation and exposure, of the different parts for which protection is required Savannah, and Charleston, and Norfolk, and Portland, and every other place of even less importance, are the objects of the love and affection of the national councils, as much as New-York or Newport. Yet these last claim a greater proportion of the national revenues than either of the former, and possibly than all of them together. In this there is no inequality, as gentlemen seem to insinuate; because in most or all the particulars which are the measures of proportion, these places far exceed either, perhaps all the former; and probably much beyond the amount of the share they will attain of any appropriation. But it is asked "*what is that sum, which is adequate to protection?*" And there is great exultation, because the advocates of an augmented appropriation cannot stipulate, that the sum they propose is sufficient. If adequate protection be admitted to be our duty, it is not necessary for us to shew that the sum we propose is adequate; *it is enough if we prove the sum, the war department propose, is inadequate.* If it be plain that this is wholly insufficient, then by augmenting the sum, the nearer we approach to that adequacy of protection, in which, it is admitted consists our duty. And if, in the amount which we advocate, we cannot exceed what is certainly sufficient, the greater the amount, the more do we fulfil our obligations. Now, although it is not in our power to shew what would be a sufficient protection for every port and harbor in the United States, it is easy to bring the scheme of defence proposed by the secretary of war, to the standard of general principles; and to shew to the meanest capacity, its insufficiency.

The grand scheme, which includes all the patronage of administration, consists in TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN GUN BOATS, AND ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FORTIFICATIONS. I lay a navy out of the question. So far from any addition to that species of defence, it is well understood, that all those ships we have already, are not intended to be put into commission. Now can it want any argument to convince a reflecting mind, that these gun boats and such fortifications are wholly inadequate to the proposed object—*national security for all our ports and harbors?* In the ordinary state of the world, when the powers of Europe balanced and weakened one another, and their fears at home checked their enterprizes abroad, such a system of defence would have scarcely deserved the name. Much less, at a period of society, like the present, when political revolutions fast tend to put all power into one hand. This once effected, and no man can doubt, but that if we Americans are safe, it is only because we have strong ramparts and stout hearts.

There is one objection to this system, in truth very strong. Yet which its advocates, in argument, consider as very slight. It is, that so great a proportion of it consists in gun boats; a species of war-like instrument, the least valued, in the places, where defence is most wanted. It is undeniable, they are exceedingly unpopular in cities. The inhabitants do not willingly trust their lives and fortunes, in such bottoms. Of all military principles, perhaps, this is the most sound, that the instruments to be put into the hands of those who are to fight, should always be of that nature and structure, to which not only they are accustomed, but in which also they have confidence. Now it is a fact undisputed, that our seamen, and city militia have an instinctive contempt for gun boats. All agree that these are the less power, and yet they are, in appropriation, out of all proportion to the greater power, fortifications. Within these two years we have appropriated *more than a million of dollars for gun boats—and now only a like sum is proposed for all the contemplated land fortifications, to which these gun boats are admitted only to be as an aid.* The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Fisk) told us the other day, that we had heretofore expended "*many millions in fortifications.*" The assertion shews how little gentlemen trouble themselves with detail. By the report of the secretary at war, in 1805, from the establishment of the federal constitution to that date, there had been expended in fortifying all the ports and harbors of the United States, *only nine hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.* Since that period we have appropriated *three hundred thousand dollars;* of which *less than two hundred thousand* have been expended. SO THAT THESE "MANY MILLIONS" DWINDLE ON EXAMINATION, TO A TRIFLE MORE THAN ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. The manner in which these appropriations were expended, and the time, which has intervened, between the application of the different sums, have made former expenditures but of little weight in estimating what is necessary in the present exigency.

But I cannot have confidence in the system of defence proposed, for another reason. The exposition made by the secretary of war is not calculated to excite implicit faith, in his intelligence, on the subject. We have two reports on the system of defence, made at this session, from that department; and there is a palpable disagreement between them, as to the amount necessary for fortifications. The one stating that amount to be *seven hundred and fifty thousand*, and the other *nine hundred thousand dollars.* A difference of one hundred and fifty thousand! [Here Mr. Quincy was interrupted by Mr. Blount, who said this difference arose from one of the estimates including, and the other not including the balance of unexpended appropriations.] This may account for a considerable part of the difference, but not for the whole. Still there remains a diversity of twenty or thirty thousand dollars, between these two estimates, for which even this explanation does not account, and no other reason is offered for its existence. But there is another circumstance, which takes away altogether any grounds of confidence in the calculations of the secretary, in these reports, and which is common to both. *And this is—the entire want of any specification of particulars, from which the gross amount of the appropriation recommended results.* We have, it is true, a long account of batteries, and towers, and magazines, and barracks, and mud walls, and gun boats; but when we arrive at the specification of the amount of the cost of the fortification of each particular place, it stands in all the intellectual majesty and satisfactory precision of—BLANKS. How can this committee put any confidence in such an estimate as this; which, although it comes to us in the dignity of an official folio, is nothing more than what we Yankees call—A GUESS? In what consists the evidence of arithmetical skill? In the utterance of a round sum, or in the ascertainment and the just addition of the constituent units? What is the criterion of mathematical ability? Is it, in the mere describing a whole figure, or in the exhibition of accuracy and proportion in the parts? It is the duty of a statesman to have at his command the details of office. And although when called upon for general estimates, relative to complex operations, he has a right to require great indulgence, for unforeseen circumstances, which may cause, in his ultimate expenditure, excess beyond his calculation; yet he has no right that men, who act as well as he under great official responsibilities, should place a blind confidence in an estimate, *unsupported by no particular*, and of which not a single item of that kind, as far as I have ever heard pretended, does in fact, exist.

But, in truth, there is not only no intrinsic reason for giving credit to the accuracy of this blunt estimate of the secretary at war, but there is in the nature of things a perfect evidence that it cannot be accurate. There are, he tells us, FORTY FIVE PORTS AND HARBOURS IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT AND LITTLE, TO BE EFFECTUALLY PROTECTED. *And for all this he estimates the cost of fortifications to be nine hundred thousand dollars!*—TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO EACH CITY PORT AND HARBOUR! *Is there one port* in the United States, which will not require a greater expenditure? A sum less, than very many men of fortune, expend upon a single mansion house! But when we take into consideration, that there are among these, fifteen great cities and ports, which require a most liberal defence, to call such an estimate "*effectual protection*" is little other, than an insult. The city of New-York is entitled to an amount equal to the sum proposed for all.

Many gentleman view this subject very lightly. I view it very seriously. Masses of men, who have strength, and are united by common interest, and combined in a political body, will have protection. If they cannot gain it by supplication, they will get it by force. I utter this not as a threat but only state it as the inevitable result, from the passions and the interest of men. The first shell which bursts in New-York, will deprive this union, to say the least, of the revenues of that city. If you take the fruits of its commercial industry, you must yield protection, in some degree proportionate to the importance of its wealth and commerce. So long as the danger seems at a distance, the people will remain insensible to it. But let it come—let it be felt—and the ties of your situation are—PAPER.

"*But the expense of adequate protection is enormous.*"—Ah! there's the rub." The secretary at war tells us, that "*the aggregate of his estimate is such as* CIRCUMSTANCES *permitted.*" And almost every gentleman has had reference to the surpulses of our revenue. There are eight millions of dollars in the treasury. And we are all on the scramble to have our proportion of that sum, in that species of warlike apparatus, which is our particular predilection. One wants gun boats, another fortifications, another frigates, another arms for the militia. And each has a steady eye, so to limit the wishes of his neighbour, as that enough of the eight millions may be left to gratify his own. I have looked into the constitution, very carefully, and I find not a word there, concerning "*surplusses in the treasury.*"—The object of union is expressed with great precision and simplicity. "*To provide for the common defence.*" The language, which the people speak to us is—"Cover us with the shield." They make no stipulations as to the coast. They want protection Take what is adequate. Less than this is failure in economy. Estimate the effectual protection of the ports and harbours of the United States at the most extravagant rate ever proposed, and the sum is less than any one of our capitals would willingly pay, rather than suffer an invasion. The sack of one city would transcend in destruction, the amount of such an adequate appropriation. For these reasons I am in favor of the greatest sum proposed to be applied to this object. Not because this is certainly sufficient; but because it approximates nearer to sufficiency than any thing else offered. The sum recommended by the secretary at war is obviously wholly inadequate. Call it by what name you will, the inhabitants of the cities will not deem it protection.

The following is an extract from the Speech of Mr. Elliot (Vermont) in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of national defence.

The appointment of gun boats, if the system should be adopted, would be a subject of some doubt. To the eastern department, there had been assigned a handsome quota, although the members thence wished to dispence with this mode of defence, it was still forced on them. This business was all cut and dry, and though there was no explicit recommendation of it, it was an executive measure. The exact number which the legislature must provide had been previously fixed, and their stations designated. He did not understand this mode of legislation in a republican government.

Upon the whole, this was but a new edition of the proclamation and gun boat system, which had already sunk the republic to a low point of degradation and disgrace. We had no command over the water, and were making no effort to obtain that command. The president, says Mr. Elliot issues a proclamation interdicting the waters of the United States to certain British armed vessels. One of these vessels in defiance of that proclamation, comes into one of our harbors. The commanding officer of the fort sends the captain of the vessel notice of the proclamation, and an order to depart. The officer tells him to his teeth that the proclamation would disgrace one of the petty Barbary powers, or the sanguinary reign of a Robespierre. What then is the course of the American officer? He sends off an express a distance of 700 miles to enquire of the president what he was to do. In the mean time the interdicted vessel lies in your harbor in defiance of the authority of the country. If this was the efficacy of the proclamation and gun boat system, the sooner the country was rid of it the better.

The time must come when all the wisdom of the house would be necessary to save the country from degradation—when it must discard party spirit, and pursue the great interests of the nation. It seemed to be, among others, one of the dogmas of the present day, that "he who doubteth is damn'd"—that he who did not believe in the absolute perfection of the present administration, was guilty of a damnable heresy. He would himself soon retire from public life, and never again quit the recess of private tranquility. This determination might be attributed to disappointment but it did not thence proceed. He pad entered into public life under circumstances which precluded the possibility of disappointment—He had entered into it with a determination never to be, for a single moment, a waiter in the anti-chamber of the presidential palace.

The present administration of the government, however pure the motives, was calculated to lower the national spirit, and weaken the national strength—to keep up the spirit of party, when the nation ought to be united for a foreign war. An administration with this tendency could never have his support.

The people of the north will never consent to go to war for mere speculative points. If they should be thus plunged into a war, he had no

doubt but they would soon withdraw their confidence from the administration. Whether the people of the north were considered as the friends or enemies of the present administration, if it would support the national rights, it would receive their support; but if "in the full tide of successful experiment," it persevered in denouncing men of wisdom, talents and patriotism, merely because they did not think it always right, it would soon lose the national support.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1808.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the very able speech of Mr. Quincy, inserted in this day's Gazette. It is of considerable length, but its importance will amply compensate not only for a first, but a second reading.

In the House of Representatives of this state, Mr. Sergeant offered a resolution for the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia. It is said that there is a great probability of its success.

The House of Representatives of the state of Ohio, have determined, by a majority of four votes, that Return Jonathan Meigs, the Governor elect, is not elegible to the office of Governor.

General Wilkinson and Mr. Randolph.

The following correspondence has passed between these two gentlemen.

Washington, December 24, 1807.

SIR,

I understand several expressions have escaped you, in their nature personal, and highly injurious to my reputation. The exceptionable language imputed to you, may be briefly and substantially comprised in the follow ng statement. That you have avowed the opinion I was a rogue, that you have ascribed to me the infernal disposition to commit murder, to prevent the exposition of my sinister designs, and through me have stigmatized those citizen soldiers who compose the military corps of our country. No person can be more sensible of the pernicious tendency of such cruel and undeserved reflections, in their application to public men or private individuals, than yourself; nor is any man more competent to determine the just reparation to which they establish a fair claim. Under these impressions, I have no hesitation to appeal to your justice, your magnanimity and your gallantry, to prescribe the manner of redress, being persuaded your decision will comport with the feelings of a man of honor, that you will be found equally prompt to assert a right or repair a wrong.

I transmit this letter through the post-office, and shall expect your answer, by such channel as you may deem most proper.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Randolph.

December 25, 1807.

SIR,

Several months ago, I was informed of your having said, that you were acquainted with what had passed in the grand jury room at Richmond, last spring, and that you declared a determination to challenge me. I am to consider your letter of the last night, by mail, as the execution of this avowed purpose, and thro' the same channel, return you my answer.—Whatever may have been the expressions used by me, in relation to your character, they were the result of deliberate opinion, founded upon the most authentic evidence, the greater part of which my country imposed upon me to weigh and decide upon; they were such, as to m knowledge and to yours, have been delivered by hundreds of the first men in the union, and probably by a full moiety of the American people. In you, sir, I can recognize no right to hold me accountable for my public or private opinion of your character, that would not subject me to an equal claim from Col. Burr or Sergeant Dunbaugh. I cannot descend to your level. This is my *final* answer

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Brigadier General Wilkinson.

December 28, 1807.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 25th inst. by mail, in which you violate truth and honor, to indulge the inherent malignity and rancour of your soul, On what "level," pray, sir, shall we find the wretch who to masque his cowardice, fabricates falsehoods and heaps unprovoked insults upon unmerited injuries? You John Randolph, are this man, and your own breast can best solve the proposition. You "cannot descend to my level," vain equivocal thing! And do you believe this dastardly subterfuge will avail you, or that your lion's skin will longer conceal your true character? Embrace the alternative still within your reach, and ascend to the "level" of a gentleman, if possible; act like *a man*, if you can, and spare me pain of publishing you to the world, for an insolent, slanderous, prevaricating poltroon.

JAS. WILKINSON.

John Randolph, Esq.

N. B. The first idea suggested by the indecency of your response to my letter, was the chastisement to my cane, foom which the sacred respect I owe to the station you occupy in the councils of the nation has alone protected you; and to the consequent conflict of feeling and duty must be ascribed the delay of this note.

JA. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Randolph.

Communications from Washington, to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

January 3.

Letters have been received by Mr. Erskine, from Mr. Rose written since his arrival. It seems Mr. R. was at a loss whether the Statira was included in the President's proclamation, which prohibits the entrance of British ships of war into our ports and waters. He therefore, applied to Commodore Decatur for information on the subject. Commodore Decatur replied that it was not his province to decide a question of this kind, and referred Mr. Rose to the collector at Norfolk, adding, however, that he presumed there would be no difficulty. The collector at Norfolk proved to be absent from home. The deputy collector, or clerk in his office, said no instructions had been left applicable to this case. Mr. Rose then sent off another despatch to Mr. Erskine, who has acquainted the secretary of state with these circumstances.

As soon as Mr. Rose has obtained liberty to land he will doubtless proceed on his journey to this place. We cannot expect him here for several days. The exact situation of the Statira at present, I have not learned; but understand she is in the neighbourhood of Norfolk The respect shown, in this instance, by Mr. Rose, for the authority of the nation, indicates that Great-Britain is solicitous for an accommodation. If our government has been also very solicitous to smooth the way to negociation, would they not have charged their officers at Norfolk and the vicinity in what manner to receive Mr. Rose and the Statira. They had been previously informed that he intended to enter the Chesapeake bay and land at Norfolk or Hampton.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 31st ult. Mr. Randolph offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause an enquiry to be instituted, into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the armies of the United States, in relation to his having at any time, while in the service of the United States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Randolph presented the following documents, to wit:—

TRANSLATION.

In the galley the Victoria, Bernardo Molina patron, there have been sent to Don Vincent Folch, nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars, which sum, without making the least use of it, you will hold at my disposal to deliver it at the moment that an order may be presented to you by the American General Don James Wilkinson. God preserve you many years.

New-Orleans, 20th Jan. 1796.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

To Signor Don Thomas Portell.

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of its original to which I refer.

(Signed) THOMAS PORTELL.

New Madrid, 27th June, 1796.

Fort Washington, Sept. 22, 1796.

Ill health and many pressing engagements must be my apology for a short letter. I must refer you to my letter to the baron for several particulars and for a detail of my perils and abuses. I must beg leave to refer you to our friend Power, whom I find of youthful enterprize and fidelity; he certainly deserves well of the court, and I don't doubt that he will be rewarded.

What political crisis is the present? and how deeply interesting in its probable results, in all its tendencies, and thereby must hope it may not be carried into execution. If it is, an entire reform in the police and the military establishments of Louisiana will be found immediately indispensible to the security of the Mexican provinces. I beg you to write me fully on this question in cypher by Power, whose presence in Philadelphia is necessary, as well to clear his own character, attacked by Wayne, as to support the fact of the outrage recently offered to the Spanish crown in his person, and to bring me either the person or the deposition of a man, now under your command, who had been suborned by Wayne to bear false witness against me, and afterwards, for fear he should recant, bribed him to leave Kentucky. Power will give you the perfect of this infamous transaction, and I conjure you by all the ties of friendship and of policy to assist him on this occasion, if Spain does not resent the outrage offered to Power in the face of all Kentucky. My letter to the Baron will explain the motives which carry me to Philadelphia, from thence I will write again to you. Power will explain to you circumstances which justify the belief of the *great treachery that has been practised with respect to the money lately sent me.* For the love of God and friendship enjoin great secrecy and caution in all our concerns. *Never suffer my name to be written or spoken. The* SUSPICION OF WASHINGTON IS WIDE AWAKE. Beware of Bradford, the Fort Pitt refugee: he seeks to make peace—there are spies every where. We have a report here that you are appointed governor of Louisiana. God Grant it, as I presume the Baron will be promoted. I am your affectionate friend. W.

Copy of a letter in cypher received from general Wilkinson. Natchez 6th of February, 1797.

(Signed) *Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.*

In a separate paper he says what follows:

This will be delivered to you by Noland whom you know is a child of my own raising, true to his profession and firm in his attachments to Spain. I consider him a powerful instrument in our hands should occasion offer, I will answer for his conduct. I am deeply interested in whatsoever concerns him and I confidently recommend him to your warmest protection. I am evidently your affectionate.

WILKINSON.

A copy,

(Signed) *Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.*

N. B. Don Gayoso was then governour of Natchez and the same year was made governor of Louisiana.

A letter or certificate from Thomas Power, a Spanish subject, was also laid before the House stating, that towards the latter end of June, or beginning of July, in the year 1797, he did receive from Capt. Thomas Portell, commandant at New-Madrid, the sum of 9640 dollars, for General Wilkinson, that this money was packed in barrels of sugar and coffee, that he did deliver to a certain Philip Noland, 9000 dollars of said money, on the order of General Wilkinson, retaining the balance of 640 dollars for expences which had necessarily accrued—that the barrels of sugar and coffee, containing said money was taken to Frankfort, in Kentucky, where it was taken out, and that he sold the sugar and coffee, to Abijah Hunt, of Cincinnati. [In order to enable the public to judge of the credibility of this certificate, it is necessary to state, that the said Powers, had given a previous certificate to General Wilkinson, declaring in the most solemn manner that he never did deliver him any money, &c.]

General Wilkinson, since the resolution offered to the House of Representatives by Mr. Randolph has applied to the secretary of war for a court of enquiry into his conduct. The secretary laid this application before the President who has, agreeable to the request, appointed Col. Burbeck, of the artillery, Col. Cushing, of the infantry, and Col. Williams, of the engineers, as a court for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan. 5.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

The brig Jane, Danforth, has just arrived in 39 days from Cork. We have just time to inform you, that we have received papers to the 20th Nov. containing London dates to the 14th inclusive. It is of importance to know, that there is not a word about the blockading Decree of England—We wish that this may induce Congress to raise the Embargo—if it continues we shall be ruined! Ten or fifteen respectable commercial houses in this city have failed!

LONDON, Nov. 14.—We yesterday announced the departure of Sir Sidney Smith's squadron from Plymouth, of 5 sail of the line. It will touch at Cork, were it expects to find the Hibernia of 128 guns, which sailed from Plymouth on Saturday. On its arrival from Cork, Sir Sidney Smith will transfer his flag from the London to the Hibernia. The naval part will sail in a separate division, and will as in the case of the Copenhagen expedition, precede the military. Among the troops to be employed upon this service is the 11th regiment now embarked at Plymouth—The squadron in which it is to sail will touch at Cork, and take on board the 3d and 25th, which are waiting there for transports.

Letters from Sicily and Malta of the 23d September, state, that the British army at Alexandria had embarked and were hourly expected at Messina, to reinforce the army of Sicily. The 10th regiment had also arrived at Gibralter.

Some dispatches of a singular and highly important nature, were lately found on board the American ship Caroline, detained and brought into Plymouth by an English privateer.—The Caroline was bound from N. York to Cherbourg, and the dispatches were from the French Minister in the United States to Talleyrand. These are in possession of government, and are said to have communicated some circumstance of high importance.

The French, it appears, have assumed the complete dominion of the Elbe. They had taken possession of the guard ship at Cuxhaven, and suffered no vessel to pass without the strictest search. Great damage is done on the Dutch coast by a tempest. One of the transports, with almost 200 troops, besides women, was driven on shore near Catrough, but they were all saved by assistance from the shore. Another transport with 500 troops on board is said to have been lost, and only 130 saved. Another transport is said to have sunk and all on board perished!

Government has been offered from 35 to 40,000 stands of arms, which are daily expected from Holland—at $ 4 each.—We have seen a sample, which is very handsome and well excuted.

Alex. Ex.

A late London paper says, "We may judge of the boasted independence of the U. States, from the fact that before the national ship Revenge, arrived in England, she was obliged to go out of her way to France, no doubt to ask leave of Bonaparte if she might come to G. Britain. And she, we learn, is to touch in France on her return, no doubt to ask leave to go home. We understand that Napoleon has one of his whiskered cut-and-thrust ministers in America, to keep its government in awe."

Capture of St. Bartholomews,
BY THE FRENCH.

Captain Burrell who arrived at New-York, in 23 days from Point Petre, (Guadaloupe) informs that an embargo was laid on that port for eight days previous to his sailing, owing to an expedition that was fitting out at Point Petre, consisting of the brig general Erneuf, and a large cutter, both French privateers, carrying upwards of 300 men. This expedition was planned against St. Bartholomews and was completely successful. The fort was surprised and carried at midnight; an American brig and schooner lying there, both belonging to Baltimore, were captured; they were under Swedish flags and loaded with coffee from St. Domingo. The expedition returned to Point Petre the 19th of November, with their prizes and 80,000 *lbs.* coffee, taken from the store of Mr.——, agent for the Americans engaged in that traffic.—The intelligence that these rich cargoes were at St. Bartholomews, which tempted to the expedition, is supposed to have been communicated by J——a merchant at St. Barts, who has done a vast deal of American business and had a great share of their confidence, but became disaffected in consequence of another agent having been sent out. This, however, is only given as a suspicion.

Several large West-Indiamen have been captured by French privateers and brought to Point Petre, with coffee, sugar and cotton, from Demarara and Surrinam. Markets at Point Petre for American commodities, very dull, and payment in bad sugar and high price.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on the first Tuesday in Feburuary next, as the estate of George W. Elliott, late of Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Philip Smith, Hugh Davis, Patrick Westby and others, on which is erected a dwelling house, a grist and saw mill, which are now in good repair.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 10 o'clock of the same day, at which time and place attendance will be given by Cassandra Elliott, administratrix, and Archibald Elliott and William M'Clure, Esq. administrators.

By the Court.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk. O. Ct.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1808.

HASLET & DAVIS,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE entered into partnership, and commenced business in the house lately occupied by Samuel Boyd, south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's store, where gentlemen's clothes and ladies' habits will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves that from their experience in business they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom; and hope, by assiduity and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1808. 7t.

Strayed from the subscriber, on 14th ult. a dark bay MARE, 14 hands high, seven years old next spring, shod all round, has a thick mane, bob tail, and a small white spot over her near eye. Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to William Eichbaum, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive a reasonable reward for his trouble.

THOMAS MEARS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, in July last, two say Wethers, the one marked with a slit in the right ear, and an under bit off the left ear; the other with a slit in the left ear and an under bit off the right ear. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY KEEN.

January 18, 1808.

Mr. PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he intends teaching DANCING, another quarter, in this place.—Grateful for favours received, he hopes for a continuance of patronage. He will open school again at Mrs. Irwin's long room, on Wednesday, 6th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Pittsburgh, January 4th, 1808.

A number of Boatmen Wanted,

TO go to the Niagara river, for the next season, to commence on the 1st of March, 1808, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1808

NOTICE.

DISSOLVED this day, by mutual consent, the partnership lately known by the firm of *Thomas Cooper & Son*, brass founders.—All those who stand indebted to the said firm as also those who have any claims, will please to settle their accounts with Thomas Cooper, jun. who is duly authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS COOPER,
THOMAS COOPER, Jun.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by *Thomas Cooper, Jun.* who returns his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred by a generous public, and very respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B. At the old stand, in the stone house, on the bank of the Monongahela river, the highest price will be given for *old copper, brass, pewter* and *lead*.

FOR SALE,

1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt,*

Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of Taxes, for the year 1807, of Pitt Township, and having called on those assessed at two several times for payment of said taxes; and many having neglected to pay him, he now gives this public Notice, that unless they come forward and pay said Taxes at the store of Mr. Henry Fulton, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of February next, he will at that time put the Duplicate into the hands of a magistrate to sue all those who have not made payment, without distinction, and have the money recovered as speedy as the law will authorize.

JOHN DILLER, *Collector.*

Pitt township, Dec. 29, 1807.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

P. SHIRAS,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

BARLEY.

Fifty-three Cents per Bushel will be given for Merchantable Barley, at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery. Farmers are requested to be particular in having their Barley well cleaned, as a deduction will be made for any deficieney. Rye mixed with Barley is found to be extremely pernicious. The Rye stalks being much longer than those of Barley, can be easily taken out of the sheaf before threshing.

Merchantable Barley should weigh forty-eight pounds per bushel, and not contain any mixture of Wheat or Rye.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted for Lottery Tickets, to the Managers of the Presbyterian Church Lottery, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } Managers.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1808.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Town Council of the Borough of Beaver, passed the 3d day of September, 1804, entitled, "An Ordinance to sell In and Out-Lots in the Borough of Beaver, for Taxes." Public Notice is hereby given, to all persons owning or claiming unseated In or Out-Lots in the Borough of Beaver, to come forward by themselves or their agents, and discharge the Taxes due on the same to the Borough Treasurer, within the space of three months from this date, otherwise they will be sold in pursuance of said Ordinance.

David Johnson,
John Eberhart,
Robert Moore,
Stewart Rowan, } Town Council of the Borough of Beaver.

Attest.
John K. Shannon.

Beaver, December 27, 1807.

PETER DECLARY,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has again commenced teaching Music, to wit:—

Forte Piano, Violin and Flute.

His terms are moderate, and from his long experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their instruction. Those who have no Forte Piano can be accommodated with one by him.

Application to be made to him at Mr. William Eichbaum's.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1808.

To be Let on Ground Rent,

LOTS Nos. 193 and 194, in Pittsburgh, affording fronts on Water, Smithfield and Front streets.

Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 11, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbreilas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf

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REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street. into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec 3, 1807.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.